

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



VOL. I.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1801.

[No. 58.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
 Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
 Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
 French Brandy in pipes,
 Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
 Hyson Tea in chests,
 Bohea Tea in chests,
 Figs in casks and frails,
 Raisins in do. do.
 Cordials in boxes,
 Soap and Candles in boxes
 Cotton in bales,
 A quantity of Bacon,
 Tobacco in kegs,
 Nails in casks,
 Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.

Also, a quantity of DRY GOODS.

Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

February 9.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
 At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,
 Tobacco in kegs,
 Coffee in bags,
 Saltpetre in bags,
 Raisins in boxes,
 Grapes in jars,
 Almonds in bls.
 Oranges in boxes,
 Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
 Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpet-
 ing, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys,
 Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-
 cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Du-
 rants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and Ger-
 man Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

February 11.

Auctioneers.

LANDING

From the Schooner *Mississippi*,

Best London particular Ma-

deira Wine in pipes,
 Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhds.
 and quarter casks,
 Turk's Island and Isle of May

SALT.

On hand, a few casks of excellent
 Chewing Tobacco.

For CHARTER the above
 Schooner, *Mississippi*.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

[Mr. Dennises's Speech concluded]

House in committee—Mr. Morris in the chair.

Having said thus much relative to Vir-
 ginia, forasmuch as the most general oppo-
 sition to this act has proceeded from thence
 and the state of Pennsylvania; I shall now
 claim the attention of the committee to the
 7th section of the 9th article of the consti-
 tution of the latter state, which is in these
 words, "That the printing presses shall be
 free to every person, who undertakes to ex-
 amine the proceedings of the legislature, or
 any branch of government; and no law
 shall ever be made to restrain the right
 thereof. The free communication of
 thoughts and opinions is one of the invalu-
 able rights of man: And every citizen
 may freely speak, write and print on any
 subject, being responsible for the abuse of
 that liberty. In prosecutions for the publi-
 cation of papers, investigating the official
 conduct of officers, or men in public capacity,
 or where the matter published is proper for
 public information, the truth thereof may
 be given in evidence—And in all indict-
 ments for libels, the jury shall have a right
 to determine the law and the facts under
 the direction of the court as in other cases."
 Does this article comport with the argu-
 ments so much insisted on, in the course of
 this discussion, that it is in vain that we at-
 tempt to distinguish between the liberty and
 licentiousness of the press?—It was not
 from a representative of Pennsylvania,
 (Mr. Gallatin) that I expected such de-
 clarations; because in making them he
 sets his own wisdom above the wisdom of
 the constitution of his state—That con-
 stitution emphatically declares, the liberty
 of the press to be among the paladia of
 the most important rights of its citizens,
 but at the same time explains itself by de-
 claring, that it does not mean to tolerate
 every species of licentious abuse and defa-
 mation, either of a private citizen, or of
 a man in his official station. There is
 one more topic in relation to the state of
 Pennsylvania, upon which I wish to revive
 the recollection of the committee—and
 this is upon the charge delivered by the
 then chief justice of that state, to the
 grand jury, relative to a supposed libel by
 William Cobbett, on the memory of doc-
 tor Franklin, and his Spanish majesty's
 minister. In this charge there was a ve-
 ry able and elaborate dissertation on the
 liberty of the press, which, he informed
 the jury, by no means implied an exemp-
 tion from punishment, for the propaga-
 tion of falsehood, and concurred with
 justice Blackstone and other elementary
 writers, that to punish the licentiousness
 was essential to the liberty of the press.

He therein most pathetically deplored the
 unbounded licentiousness of the American
 press, which far exceeded that of any
 other nation; that neither the innocence
 of youth nor the well earned reputation of
 a life devoted to virtue and public service,
 nor the peace of families were unaffailed by
 the unprincipled and slanderous publica-
 tions issuing daily from the press—Now this
 same gentleman has since been promoted to
 the chief executive magistracy of the
 state, by those very characters who have
 been so very clamorous against this law—
 Hence I infer, either they have not duly
 attended to its contents, or that since the
 exhibition of their petitions against it
 there has been a revolution in their opini-
 ons, and therefore shall deny the fact which
 has been assumed, that there is a majority
 of them, or of the people of the United
 States, opposed to the act. After all, Mr.
 Chairman, I must believe that this right,
 claimed so loudly on behalf of the people,
 is intended only for the security of a few,
 renegades, who have gotten our presses
 into their hands, and who only expect to
 make the impressions which they wish for
 through the medium of falsehood and ma-
 lignity. I never can believe that the peo-
 ple of the United States can connive at
 such publications, against a government
 which has been erected by their own hands
 and with which they are themselves per-
 fectly assimilated in interests, and which
 cannot be aspersed without participating
 of such aspersion themselves. Nor can I
 believe that the people of Pennsylvania
 will think it a high crime to libel the me-
 mory of Dr. Franklin or the minister of a
 foreign potentate, and no crime to vilify
 and degrade the government of the United
 States. Whilst every other man, howe-
 ver exalted his rank or station may be, is
 amenable to the law, shall the Printers
 and authors of false and malicious publi-
 cations alone be irresponsible? These cha-
 racters are the authors of insurrections; the
 president may call out the militia to sup-
 press them, and the deluded victims are
 to be brought to punishment, whilst the
 authors of slanderous publications, who
 have caused the mischief, rest in perfect se-
 curity, surrounded by the inviolability of
 the press. I will, Mr. Chairman, no
 longer trespass on the patience of the com-
 mittee; my principal was to bring into
 view the different documents to which I
 have referred, with the hope that they
 might have some influence upon some ge-
 ntleman of the committee, or at least ren-
 der them less positive in their opposition
 than they heretofore have been.

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
 Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
 will take FREIGHT for Li-
 verpool.—Terms may be
 known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Navy Department, 12th
 January, 1801.

SIR,

The report of the Secretary of the
 Treasury, containing a statement of the ap-
 propriation necessary for the year 1801, in-
 cludes the estimates of the expence of main-
 taining the Navy of the same year. It is
 unnecessary therefore, for me to repeat them
 here.

But it will be observed, that these esti-
 mates were formed on the idea of employ-
 ing our whole force in cruising, as here-
 tofore, for the protection of our com-
 merce. Should the United States be so
 fortunate as to terminate by an honour-
 able treaty, the difference with France,
 it would be good economy to sell all
 the public vessels, except the following
 frigates;

The United States	The Constellation
President	Congress
Constitution	Essex
Chesapeake	Boston
Philadelphia	John Adams
New-York	Adams—and General Green.

The rest were either built of materials
 which do not promise long duration or are
 too small to form a part of the national
 defence. In future wars the U. S. will
 probably be influenced by the example of
 all other nations, to suffer the capture of
 vessels merely commercial from their ene-
 my; and in this event, the enterprising
 spirit of our citizens will quietly furnish
 for private emmoulement, nearly all the
 small vessels necessary to be employed;
 and will thus add to the national expence.
 In this view, it may be sufficient for the
 United States to attend principally to a
 provision for ships of the line and frigates.

The expence of maintaining the
 thirteen frigates, herein enumerated, in
 constant service, and to the present es-
 tablishment of numbers, pay and rations,
 would amount, annually, to the sum of
 1,225,048 dollars, 73 cents, as will be
 seen in paper No. 1. But on a peace es-
 tablishment, the ration, which is too
 large, ought to be reduced: seamen's
 wages will undoubtedly fall on a general
 peace; and in such a state of things it
 would not be necessary to employ in each
 ship, more, than two thirds of the present
 number of able and ordinary seamen.

The paper No. 2, contains an estimate
 of the annual expence of these ships on a
 peace establishment, and on the principle
 of keeping the whole of them in constant
 service, amounting to 712,724 dolls. 35
 cents. The paper No. 3, shews the ex-
 pence of keeping only six of the frigates
 in constant service; the others, remaining
 in port, but allowing half pay to a suffi-
 cient number of commissioned officers and
 midshipmen for the ships so laid up, amount-
 ing to 387,257 dollars. In the paper No.

there is added to the estimate No. 3, the expence of allowing half pay to all the commissioned officers and midshipmen, at present in service, making the whole amount to the annual sum of 444,677 dols.

The act establishing and organizing the marine corps considers that corps as part of the military establishment, but subject to perform duty on shipboard, as well as in posts and garrisons on the sea coast, and elsewhere on shore. It is questionable, therefore whether the expence of this corps ought to be provided in the estimates of the War or Navy departments. It is certainly one of the most useful corps belonging to the United States, and is particularly advantageous in facilitating the means and lessening the expence of manning our ships; and affords to every vessel a body of experienced and disciplined men, always prepared for action. The war expence of this corps is 270,957 dols. 98 cents per annum; in peace the expence might be reduced to 207,310 dollars, per estimate No. 5, which being added to the estimate No. 4, would make the whole amount to 551,987 dollars.

The acts of Congress have appropriated a million of dollars towards building six 74 gun ships, and for procuring, arming, &c. six sloops of war, leaving about 700,000 dollars to be applied towards six 74 gun ships; also 200,000 dollars for the purchase of growing or other timber, or of timbered lands for the navy, and for preparing proper places for securing the timber procured; and 50,000 dollars for the erection of two docks, for repairing the public ships.

Under these acts, contracts have been made for eight frames for 74 gun ships; two of them under the appropriation of 200,000 dollars, and the execution of them as far as six frames, will it is believed, be completed this winter. A considerable part of the other timber necessary for six ships has been procured. Ground has been purchased at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Charleston (near Boston) Philadelphia, the City of Washington and Norfolk, and measures have been taken to procure ground at New York, for capacious building and dock yards; and progress is making in preparing docks for receiving the timber and wharves for building the ships. Contracts have also been made for cannon and for the copper bolts and spikes, and for sheathing copper for the 74 gun ships; but it is impossible to say how far those which respect copper being very expensive and it is to be feared beyond the reach of individual capital and enterprise.

The sums already advanced and expended, on these different objects, cannot be precisely ascertained, but they are not materially different from the following estimate:

For ground and improvements,	186,800
Timber,	210,070
Copper purchased and advances on contracts for sheathing copper,	76,913
Cannon,	33,000
Purchase of Grover's island and Black Beard,	22,516 75

529,299 75

The agents for disbursing this money are also agents for all other purposes of the navy, and it can only be seen what has been expended under each head of appropriation, on settlement of their accounts. To remit money to them under each head of appropriation, allowing them to ex-

pend on that particular object only the sum remitted, would be to create the necessity of keeping in each agent's hands, four or five times as much public money as necessary; hence the practice has arisen in the Navy Department, of drawing on one appropriation for all navy purposes, until the settlement of the agent's account the charges against each appropriation for which the money has been expended.

The expence of building six 74 gun ships and fitting them for sea with guns and military stores and every other article except men and provisions, has heretofore been estimated at 24,03,100 dols. 64 cts. —to complete the wharves and docks for seasoning timber at the six places, where ground has been purchased, and to erect suitable houses for the reception of public stores, will cost, including what has already been expended, 600,000 dollars—and to make at two of these places, proper docks for repairing ships, may cost 100,000 dollars, amounting in the whole to 3,103,800 dols. From which is to be deducted the sums already expended, 529,299 75

Leaving a balance still

to be appropriated of 2,574,500 25

If this balance should be divided into four equal parts, and one part should be appropriated in the present, and one in each of the three succeeding years the money will be furnished as fast as it will be proper to build the ships, to give them every chance of duration.

The timber alone of a 74 gun ship will cost, delivered at the ship yard.

For the frame, consisting of 27,387 cubic feet—

If of live oak, cut to the moulds,	54,774 dols.
If partly of live oak, other timber as valuable, and partly of white oak,	41,080
If of white oak alone,	27,387
All the other timber,	40000
	67,387 dols.

All the timber for a frigate to mount 44 guns, has been estimated to cost 50,000 dollars.

It will be impracticable to get more live oak from Georgia, after the frames already contracted for are completed; except from the islands belonging to the U. States, and these are too small to furnish more than a few of the most material pieces for many ships. It will also be seen to be impracticable to obtain in the U. States any other kind of timber, superior to white oak; but there is reason to believe, that when our timber is as well seasoned, our white oak ships will last as long as those of most other countries. The experiment has never yet been fairly made.

When the United States own twelve ships of 74 guns, and double the number of strong frigates, and it is known that they possess the means of encreasing with facility their naval strength; confidence may be indulged, that we may then avoid those wars in which we have no interest, and without submitting to be plundered. An annual sum of 117,387 dollars (over and above the appropriation for the six 74 gun ships already authorised) for the purchase of timber, to be laid up in docks for 74 gun ships and frigates; and the adoption of efficient arrangements to secure the manufacture of copper, the culture of hemp and the manufacture of canvass, would, in a few years raise us to this desirable state of security.

Thus, then it appears, that for the small sum of 651,987 dols. 34 cents, the United States may keep in constant service, six frigates; seven others in port, but always ready for service; the corps of marines, consisting of more than 1100 officers and men, and remunerate the past and secure the future services of a meritorious class of men, who in general either sacrificed more profitable and less hazardous private employment to devote themselves to their country in a season of peril; or who being qualified by education for any pursuits, have entered into the navy as a profession, at that time of life when professions are usually chosen.

All great maritime nations retain in peace the commissioned navy officers necessary to be employed in war, by allowing them a portion of their monthly pay, on the condition of holding themselves in readiness at all times, to be called into active service. The same provisions are not so generally extended to midshipmen; but the discrimination is no where just, and in the United States, in the present instance, it would be extremely impolitic; for the midshipmen are among the most promising young men of our country, possess all the materials to make officers equal to any in the world, and well merit the fostering care of their government. But it would be injurious to themselves and to their country, to pay them for remaining at home. No midshipmen ought to receive half pay without exhibiting satisfactory proof that, at least, four months of the year for which he demanded it, had been employed by him in acquiring a better knowledge of his profession; if not in foreign service, at least in the merchant ships of his own country.

It also appears that for the further sum of 643,625 6. 100 dollars appropriated for the present, and for each of the three succeeding years, six 74 gun ships may be added to the navy, two frames for two other 74 gun ships may be placed in dock for seasoning; six capacious building yards with docks for receiving large quantities of timber may be prepared; and suitable houses, which are indispensable for the security of the naval stores, may be erected at each of the building yards.

And that for the further appropriation of 117,387 dollars, for the timber of a 74 and a 44 gun ship to be repeated annually, until an adequate quantity of timber shall be obtained, the United States may acquire the means of suddenly raising their navy to any size, which the exigency of their affairs may demand.

It will require years to cut the timber from the woods and to build a ship of 74 guns, and after she is built of green timber she will not last longer than the time consumed in building her. A ship of the same size, besides the immense advantage in point of duration, may be built and sent to sea in less than a year, if all the materials are on the spot. Timber may be preserved for ages in docks, and at little expense; and the knowledge that we possess it in that state, will inspire nearly as much respect for our flag, as if the ships were built, and on the ocean.

In a pecuniary point of view, there can be no comparison between the expence of creating a sufficient navy, and the loss a commerce, so great as ours will too certainly sustain for want of such protection. But the loss of property is but a paltry consideration, compared with all the humiliating and destructive consequences which must flow from that debasement of mind, which

a system of eternal submission to injury and injustice cannot fail to produce.

Before I conclude, I will take the liberty of observing, that the business of the navy department embraces too many objects for the superintendence of one person, however gifted. The public interest, I am very sensible, has already suffered from this cause; and I have no doubt, that the establishment of a board, to consist of three or five experienced navy officers, to superintend, in subordination to the head of the department, such parts of the duties as nautical men are best qualified to understand and to direct, would produce a saving to the public, far beyond the expence of such establishment.

Their full pay as officers indeed and full rations, might be deemed sufficient compensation for such duty, as it would be proper that the members of the board shall retain their rank in the navy.

I have the honor to be,

With respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient servant,
BEN. STODDERT.

Harrison Gray Otis, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs.

For Sale;

A few Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

Neat as imported.

We will let it go at a moderate price for Cash, or on short credit, or will barter it for Flour, Corn, Corn Meal or Tobacco, which are generally in the purchase of.

Alex. Henderson & Co.

Merchant's Wharf, Feb. 14. d

For Charleston, (S. C.)

The SCHOONER

THE TIS,



Thomas White, Master;

will positively sail on or before the 20th instant. She is intended as a constant trader from this port, and has good accommodations for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Vowel's wharf, or to

EDWARD RUSSELL.

Union-street, Feb. 13. 3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

To be Sold to the highest bidder on Second-day, the ninth day of March next,

One hundred and seventy

acres of LAND, in the county of Loudoun, with a MILL and conveniences equal to any in the county; as also buildings, a good orchard and meadows in good repair. The purchase money to be paid one half at the day of sale, and the other in two annual payments, giving bond and approved security. Said property is about four miles below Waterford, on the waters of Great-Catoctan Creek, formerly the property of Richard Roach, deceased, to be sold now by the Administrators of said Roach.

JAMES ROACH,

GEORGE TAVENTER, } Ad'rs.

February 2.

law 3t

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

We are indebted to a respectable Mercantile house of this city, for the following important communication.

Extract of a letter from Albany.

"The Supreme Court yesterday (Jan. 31) gave judgment in the long depending cases on the conclusiveness of foreign sentences; they have determined the following points:

1st. That where there is a warranty of neutral property, and a capture and condemnation as prize, it shall be presumed to be on the ground of enemy's property, and in all cases the sentence shall be conclusive:

2d. Where there is a condemnation for particular reasons mentioned in the sentence, the court will not enquire whether the reasons were good or not, but the sentence shall be conclusive, both as to the law and the fact:

3d. Where the condemnation is as being contraband, where there is the usual clause of warranty, against loss by trade in contraband, the court will not enquire whether the article be contraband or not; the sentence shall be conclusive."

Arrived, ships S. Carolina, Garman, Charleston; Shepherdess, Hand, Savannah; brigs Eliza, Swaine, do. Commerce, Hull; sch's Polly, Dolph, Savannah; Laurel, Hitchcock, do. Fame, Barner, Cape-Fear.

In the ship South-Carolina, capt. Garman, of Philadelphia, arrived here on Saturday—came passenger, the hon. Charles Pinckney, Senator in Congress of the U. States, and a number of other passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Arrived, barque Resolution, Giddens, Portsmouth, N. Hampshire; sch. Phebe Ann, Culyer, Norfolk.

[The above are the vessels reported below in our last.]

The capture of the brig Pamela, by a French privateer, as mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, is supposed to be without foundation, as the owners have intelligence of a contrary nature.

Ship Louisa, late Hoggard, of this port, arrived off Leghorn, from Gibraltar, and was forbid entering by the British, by whom the port was blockaded—The Louisa is supposed to have proceeded to Naples.

The brig Sea Nymph, M'Keevor taken in June last, by a British privateer, and carried into Lisbon, from thence to Gibraltar, was acquitted, vessel and cargo.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) February 5.

On Friday last arrived here from Nassau, New Providence, the sch. Liberty, capt. W. M'Kerrell, who came through the North-West passage in company with the sch. Intrepid, John Allison, master, bound to Washington, N. C. Captain M'Kerrell saw a large copper bottomed ship on shore, on the North-West end of the Bahamas, between Wood and Seal Keys; after many attempts he approached so near as to discover a Wrecker along side of her, in consequence he declined any further attempt to afford her his assistance.

On Monday last arrived the brig Hope, capt. B. Rogers, jun. from Kingston, Jamaica. Sailed on the 30th December last; 5 hours out and 6 miles distant from the land was boarded by a pilot boat built sch. polacre rigged, with one 24 pounder amidships, and 32 men, who robbed capt. R. his mate, and people of cash, clothing

and every small article they could find, and the brig of all the spare sails, every piece of rigging but what was rove, every block, and as much provision as they pleased. Captain R. failed in company with the sch. Hope, capt. Tyler, of Newburyport, who was treated in the same manner.

Spoke at Sea, Jan. 9th 1801, ship Greenville, capt. Cummings, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to London, 21 days out.

Ship Duke of Richmond, capt. Procter, do. do.

Parted with the sch. Hope, capt. Tyler, January 24th. January 26, spoke the schooner Hope, capt. Shackelford, in lat. 31, 10, long. 27, 20, from Cape-Francois bound to Charleston.

List of American vessels left at Kingston, when the Hope sailed.

Ships, Harmony, Coffin, of Portsmouth; Betsey, Jones, Portland; Mary, Philadelphia; Experiment, Willburn, N. York; Alexandria, M'Intosh, Portland, just arrived.

Brigs, Active, S. Laving, Alexandria, put back in distress after being at sea 18 days; Brothers, Towers, Alexandria; Suckey, John Millbery, Bay Honduras; Thomas Pinckney, M'Ierel, New-York; Polly, Lincoln, do; Richard, M'Kennes, do. just arrived; Pallas, Flogg, Portsmouth; Suckey, N. Brown, Salem, a prize, cargo condemned, vessel and adventures cleared, but on appeal granted to the captors; Suckey, Bunce, New-York.

Sch's, Hannah, Fullerton, Philadelphia; Atlantic, Glaizer, do. Industry, Treasferthing, Portsmouth, just arrived; Polly, Clark, Boston; Success, Miles, do. Glide, Brock, New-London; Polly, Maffey, Baltimore.

Sloops, Hero, Boardman, Newbury-Port; Aurora, Littlefield, Charleston; George, Montague, Hartford; Beaver, Weeks, Washington.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

COW POX.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettison, of London, to Dr. Barton, of Boston.

"Vaccine inoculation is becoming more and more general in England, and on the European continent;—about 16,000 have had the disease, if disease it can be termed, without any case of fatality, and about 3000 have been inoculating again with the common small pox, without conveying any disease; so that probably soon no other than the cow pox will be adopted here.—I imagine a fatal case will never occur; as there is rarely more than one pustule.

From a late London Paper.

In the beginning of the French revolution a couple of Democratic Taylors, the oracles of the neighbouring beer-house, had long been in the habit of directing the politics of all the broken shop-keepers, tinkers, barbers, cobblers, 'prentice boys, &c. of the district. 'Tis said one of them superintended the publication of a jacobin newspaper: be this as it may, these two worthy citizens hearing how surprisingly T. Paine, the stay-maker, had succeeded in France, became enflamed with the like glorious ambition to be admitted of the French convention and regenerate the world. In order to realize this brilliant idea, having by superior dexterity in their

profession during the time of a general mourning, got the command of cash, they embarked in the packet for Calais, where they landed in great style, and immediately proceeded to the most frequented tavern: here, without knowing a word of French, they began to swagger and strut about with all the airs of fancied importance—You waiter—here, damn your body, you soupmaigre son of a bitch, let's have half a dozen of Champagne and get us a good dish of ortolans—quick, and be damn'd to you—*Tout-a-l'heure**, cries the waiter—What's that you say Sir, Two Taylors! Do you know who you talk to? You infernal scoundrel, do you mean to insult Noblemen—*Tout-a-l'heure*, cries the waiter again, with a most significant grin. The noblemen began to look aghast, zounds! brother Snip, cries Cabbage, the fellow knows us; let's go some where else. They immediately repaired to another tavern, where unfortunately hearing the same words, *Tout-a-l'heure*, echoed in different parts of the house—the devil's in the people, say Snip, they certainly smoke us; the people of France are too damn'd knowing, we had better return home. No sooner said than done; they decamped immediately and embarked in the same packet they arrived in; unluckily for their political importance, the story of their adventures in Calais getting into circulation, whenever they ventured to harangue in the beer-house, every body laughed at them: Nay, for some time after the very children persecuted them as they walked the streets with, *Tout-a-l'heure*—this made them so completely ashamed of their folly, that they renounced politics forever, cursed Tom Paine, and at last discovered that more was to be got by cabbaging in their proper vocation, than by attempting to regenerate mankind.

* *This in English means directly.*

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

The Editors are requested by the hon. J. H. Nicholson, to give place to the following letters. He also desires such editors as have copied the debates from this paper, to give them publicity also.

February 3, 1801.

SIR,

IN an explanation made by me on the resolution to renew the sedition law, I was interrupted and contradicted by you in terms which, although not very distinctly heard, did not appear calculated to convey a meaning at which I could take offence; but in the report made by the stenographer, terms are introduced, as having been used by you, which are extremely grating to my feelings, and which convey a meaning that I flatter myself you did not intend to convey. The construction of which your words are susceptible, is, that you meant to charge me with uttering a falsehood. If this was not your intention, and I cannot think it was, I am persuaded you will have the candor to say so.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

Mr. Harper.

Law's Buildings, Feb. 3, 1801.

I WELL recollect, sir, the incident to which you refer in your note of this morning; and it is with pleasure that I assure you, that neither on that nor any other occasion, has it been my intention to convey an idea unsuitable to the respect which is

due to your personal character as a man of honor and truth, or to the good manners which ought to regulate my own conduct. My expressions may not have been sufficiently guarded, but I meant to say nothing more than that you had fallen into a mistake as to the facts. The precise terms which I used I do not recollect: but I think they were these: "The gentleman is mistaken; the fact was the very reverse."

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Mr. NICHOLSON.

When John Boyse (one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I.) was a young student at Cambridge, he received from the learned Dr. Whitaker, three rules for avoiding those distempers which usually attend a sedentary life, to which he adhered with equal constancy and success.

1st. Study always standing.

2d. Never study in a window.

3d. Never go to bed with wet feet.

For Charter,

To any port in the U. States,

The SCHOONER,

MILFORD,

lying at Merchants' wharf; burthen about 600 barrels, and quite a new vessel. Apply to the master on board, or to

Alex. Henderson & Co.

February 16.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the Saint Andrew's Society are requested to attend a stated quarterly meeting at Gadsby's Hotel, on Tuesday evening next, (17th instant) at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President.

Wm. BARTLEMAN, Sec.

February 12.

Washington Society.

The Members of the ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON SOCIETY are hereby notified, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Monday the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. and it is earnestly requested that the members will be punctual in their attendance, as there is some necessary business to be transacted.

The society will move in procession with such others as chuse to join, at 12 o'clock, from the Court-House square to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, where an Oration will be delivered by the Revd. Mr. Maffett, adapted to the occasion.

The Society will dine together on that day, at Gadsby's, agreeable to a resolution at the last quarterly meeting.

By order of the President.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

February 16.

For Sale,

A number of likely, healthy, young Negro Women & Children,

Low for Cash.

The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, at her farm in Prince William county.

ELIZA WHITING.

Enfield, Feb. 14.

311aw1

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

To be Sold.

On the first day of April next, will be exposed to Sale, at the Red-House,

A MILL,

With about 500 Acres of LAND adjoining, situated on Broad-Run, in Prince William county, below Buck-land.

The MILL-HOUSE is two stories high and has two pair of stones in it. It is said to be situated upon the best stream in that country, and the seat as well calculated for a mill as any upon that stream. As I have not lately seen the premises I cannot say in what condition they are at present, I would therefore recommend it to those who may be inclined to purchase, to view them before the day of sale.

The land will be sold with the mill.—One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the other two-thirds in annual installments. The purchaser shall receive his deed upon the first payment, but a mortgage will be required upon the premises to secure the residue.

THOMAS SWANN,

Attorney for John Wilson.

January 31. 1awzm

The beautiful, thorough bred Colt O'KELLEY,

Imported by John Tayloe, Esq. now rising four years old, a beautiful bay, of fine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be of the first stock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover mares the ensuing season, the first three days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's feat Salisbury, and the balance of the week at Seedley Farm, about five miles distant, at Fifteen and an Half Dollars the season, and Six Dollars the single leap, which may be discharged at any time during the season by the payment of twelve dollars and three shillings to the groom.—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from those who send their mares. Mares coming from a distance can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and grain furnished them, if required, at the market price; every attention shall be paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. The season will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eozm

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and Lump Sugar, Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight, Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity, Tobacco in kegs.

Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.

To be Rented.

And possession given immediately.

A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1st Month 7th. eo

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havana segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugars
Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and foal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handsome furniture.

January 28. eo

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital stock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the stockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31. eo(2)

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public, that finding it indispensably necessary to dissolve the copartnership of O'NEIL and WARD, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that house on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give every person who may favor him with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the above firm to be speedy in settling their accounts with him, as he alone is authorized to give a valid discharge for money due, or make any kind of settlement with them. He also requests the favor of all persons holding demands against O'Neil and Ward to render him their several demands, as he wishes to have them adjusted as soon as possible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15, (16) 3wco

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the subscribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the said Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, Georgetown and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same before the day of sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, } d21(31)
Jan. 20, 1800. }

For Rent.

The subscriber will lease or rent his commodious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling House, on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-house and Stable for two horses, with a well enclosed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking business to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12(30)

An active lad will be taken as an Apprentice at this Office.

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Just landing from on board the ship Success, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, at the corner store, opposite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholesale and retail, for Cash and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerseys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do. do. Baizes
Rose and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruffs and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerfeymers and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickfets and Cords
A handsome assortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose
do. silk do.

Black Crape
White and black silk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perfians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Russia Sheeting and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaster of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sundry Mill Irons—The owner is requested to take them away.

January 31. d

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the commissioners named in the said commission, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31st day of January last, when and where he underwent his second examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the said tavern, on Friday the 20th day of this present month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the firm of James Meafe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforesaid are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate—and to choose assignees.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Secretary to the Commission.

February 3. d

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